

EXHIBIT 22

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transaction initiation

1198

licitly in a transaction-initiation message and returned in a transaction-completion message. (C/MM) 1212.1-1993

transaction initiation (request) A request generated by the initiator to start an action by the responder. An initiation message usually transfers a command and sometimes data. For a disk read I/O transaction, for example, the initiation transfers the address and command. (C/MM) 1212.1-1993

transaction, I/O See: I/O transaction.

transaction layer (1) The layer above the packet layer for use by applications. It is unspecified in this standard. See also: transaction. (C/BA) 1355-1995

(2) The layer, in a stack of three protocol layers defined for the Serial Bus, that defines a request-response protocol to perform bus operations of type read, write, and lock. (C/MM) 1394-1995

transaction matrix A matrix that identifies possible requests for database access and relates each request to information categories or elements in the database. (C) 610.12-1990

transaction record A record, representing one transaction, used to process data stored in a master file. See also: update transaction; null transaction; change transaction; delete transaction; add transaction. (C) 610.2-1987

transactor A magnetic device with an air-gapped core having an input winding which is energized with an alternating current and having an output winding which produces a voltage that is a function of the input current. Note: The term "transactor" is a contraction of the words "transformer" and "reactor." (SWG/PE/PSR) C37.110-1996, C37.100-1992

transadmittance For harmonically varying quantities at a given frequency, the ratio of the complex amplitude of the current at one pair of terminals of a network to the complex amplitude of the voltage across a different pair of terminals. See also: interelectrode transadmittance. (IM/HFIM) [40]

transadmittance compression ratio (electron tube) The ratio of the magnitude of the small-signal forward transadmittance of the tube to the magnitude of the forward transadmittance at a given input signal level. (ED) 161-1971w

transadmittance, forward See: forward transadmittance.

transceiver (1) (data transmission) The combination of radio transmitting and receiving equipment in a common housing, usually for portable or mobile use, and employing common circuit components for both transmitting and receiving. (PE) 599-1985w

(2) (navigation aids) A combination transmitter and receiver in a single housing, with some components being used by both parts. See also: transponder. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

(3) (A) A device that both transmits and receives data. (B) A device that connects a host interface to a network. (C) A device that applies electronic signals to the cable and may sense collisions. Note: Definition (C) is contextually specific to IEEE Std 802.3. (C) 610.7-1995

transceiver cable A four-pair, shielded cable which interconnects a workstation to a transceiver or fan-out box. Note: This term is contextually specific to IEEE Std 802.3. See also: coaxial cable; trunk cable; drop cable; attachment unit interface cable. (C) 610.7-1995

transceiver chatter See: chatter.

transconductance The real part of the transadmittance. Note: Transconductance is, as most commonly used, the interelectrode transconductance between the control grid and the plate. At low frequencies, transconductance is the slope of the control-grid-to-plate transfer characteristic. See also: interelectrode transconductance; electron-tube admittances. (ED) 161-1971w

transconductance meter (mutual-conductance meter) An instrument for indicating the transconductance of a grid-controlled electron tube. See also: instrument. (EEC/PE) [119]

transcribe (electronic computation) To convert data recorded in a given medium to the medium used by a digital computing machine or vice versa. (C) 162-1963w

transducer, passive

transcriber (electronic computation) Equipment used with a computing machine for the purpose of transcribing input (or output) data from a record of information in a language to the medium and the language used by the computing machine (or from a computing machine to a record of information). (Std100) 281w

transducer (1) (electrical heating applications to metalmnaces and foreheaths in the glass industry) A device actuated by power from one system and supplies power in any other form to a second system. (1A) 85-1995

(2) (communication and power transmission) A device means of which energy can flow from one or more transmission systems or media to one or more other transmission systems or media. Note: The energy transmitted by these systems or media may be of any form (for example, it may be mechanical, or acoustical), and it may be of the same or different forms in the various input and output media. (MIL/C/AP/ANT) [2], [3], [5], [6]

(3) (metering) A device to receive energy from one system and supply energy (of either the same or of a different form) to another system, in such a manner that the characteristics of the energy input appear at the output. (ELM) C16-1995

(4) (thyristor) A device which under the influence of a change in energy level of one form or in one system, produces a specified change in energy level of another form in another system. (1A/PC) 13-1995

(5) A device for converting energy from one form to another. (C) 610.1-1995

(6) A device converting energy from one domain to another. The device may either be a sensor or an actuator. (IM/ST) 14-1995

(7) A device converting energy from one domain to another, calibrated to minimize the errors in the conversion process. A sensor or an actuator. (IM/ST) 14-1995

transducer, active See: active transducer.

Transducer Block An instance of a subclass of TransducerBlock. (IM/ST) 14-1995

transducer conversion loss The ratio of the SAW power generated in the substrate at the transducer output to the power available in the circuit at the transducer input. (UFGD) 12-1995

Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS) (1) A data sheet describing a transducer stored in some form of machine-readable memory. (IM/ST) 14-1995

(2) Several of the IEEE 1451.X standards use TEDS to provide a machine-readable specification of the characteristics of the transducer interface. (IM/ST) 14-1995

transducer gain (1) The ratio of the power that the transducer delivers to the specified load under specified operating conditions to the available power of the specified source. 1. If the input and/or output power consist of multiple component, such as multifrequency signals or noise, the particular components used and their weighting must be specified. 2. This gain is usually expressed in decibels. (Std100) 281w

(2) (two-port linear transducer) At a specified frequency, the ratio of the actual signal power transferred from the port of the transducer to its load, to the available power from the source driving the transducer. (ED) 161-1971w

transducer, ideal See: ideal transducer.

Transducer Independent Interface The digital interface to connect a Smart Transducer Interface Module to a Capable Application Processor. (IM/ST) 14-1995

transducer interface The physical connection by which a transducer communicates with the control or data processor. It is a member of, including the physical connection, the wires used and the rules by which information is transferred across the connection. (IM/ST) 14-1995

transducer, line See: line transducer.

transducer loss The ratio of the available power at the source to the power that the transducer delivers to the load. (C) 610.1-1995

load under specified operating conditions. The input and/or output power consist of multiple component, such as multifrequency signals or noise, the particular components used and their weighting must be specified. This loss is usually expressed in decibels. (Std100) 281w

transducer, passive See: passive transducer. (1) (telephone switching system) A device that enables a customer to instruct the switch to transfer his call to another station. (C) 610.1-1995

(A) (electronic computation) To transfer information from one device to another device. To jump. (C) (electronic computation) To transfer information from one device to another device. To jump. See also: transmit; jump. (electrostatography) The act of making a copy of a portion thereof, from one surface to another, by means of electrostatic or adhesive forces, without the use of a configuration of the image. See also: electrostatography. (C) 610.1-1995

(data management) (software) To transfer information from one device to another. See also: transmit; jump. (C) 610.1-1995

(software) To relinquish control of a device to another, either with expectation of a return to such expectation (jump). See also: transmit; jump. (C) 610.1-1995

(STBus) The movement of a signal from the master to the addressed slave and back to the master. The successful movement of a bit from the Master module and one or more of the MTM-Bus.

To transmit, or copy, information from one device to another. See also: transmit; jump. (C) 610.1-1995

transducer admittance (1) (linear passive device) The ratio of the voltage across the transducer to the current through it. (C) 610.1-1995

(2) (from the i th terminal to the j th terminal) The (complex) current flow from the i th terminal to the j th terminal, divided by the (complex) voltage applied across the terminals with respect to the reference point. For a network terminated in short circuit, the admittance is zero. (C) 610.1-1995

transducer alignment (navigation aids) The process of aligning the reference coordinates to an inertial reference frame. Accomplished by way of celestial navigation, simultaneous measurement of time, or by optical measurement techniques. (AI) 1-1995

transducer capability The capacity and ability of a transducer to allow for the reliable movement of information from an area of supply to an area of need. (C) 610.1-1995

transducer characteristic (1) (electron tube) A graph, between the voltage across the tube and the current to another electrode, all other conditions being maintained constant. See also: electron-tube characteristic. (C) 610.1-1995

(2) (camera tubes) A relation between the voltage across the tube and the corresponding signal output under specified conditions of illumination. Note: The relation is shown by a graph of the logarithm of the signal output as a function of the logarithm of the illumination; television; sensitivity. (C) 610.1-1995

transducer check (electronic computation) A check on the accuracy of a digital check, a check on the accuracy of the digital check. (C) 610.1-1995

transducer constant See: image transfer constant. (C) 610.1-1995